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*N. Yu. Lukasheva*

*Lecturer of the of Foreign Languages dept.  
of the Far East Home Ministry Law Institute  
of the Russian Federation*

**PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF PROFESSIONAL  
LANGUAGE TRAINING OF CADETS IN THE FRAMEWORK  
OF THE SPECIALTY «LEGAL SUPPORT  
OF NATIONAL SECURITY»**

*In this article the author analyses the theoretical and practical grounds of the approach to the teaching of a foreign language in a Law Institute of the MIA as a professionally significant subject having particular possibilities in forming practical skills of future specialists. The article defines the directions in which the profilization of foreign language teaching in the University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should be carried out and describes the patterns that the discipline «Foreign language» has, standing out from the list of other disciplines.*

Professionally significant state requirements for graduates of higher education institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia are fundamental training, high qualification in the conditions of continuous improvement of legislation, methods and forms of detection and prevention of offenses, professional mobility, skills of active creative activity. At the same time, a police officer must be not only a professional in his field, but also a person who is oriented in other spheres of society, the political system, cultural experience, in particular, national, interpersonal, information. These attitudes completely coincide with the main trends in education around the world [1, P. 17–18].

In recent years, the ability to communicate fluently in a foreign language in the field of their professional activity has become increasingly important among the professionally significant qualities of a person. Knowledge of a foreign language is becoming an important requirement in the modern labor market and in the professional training of a specialist for the internal affairs bodies. This is due to a number of factors.

First, the criminal situation in the country and in the world has changed. Today, crime knows no borders and is becoming increasingly international in scope. Threats of terrorist acts have led to closer cooperation between law enforcement agencies and, above all, the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation with foreign colleagues, employees of Interpol, Europol, the European Anti-Fraud Agency and other organizations.

Secondly, an important factor that determined the importance of knowledge of foreign languages was the involvement of Russia in the global migration processes, the huge influx of citizens from both near and far abroad to the country. Police officers have to monitor the compliance of foreign citizens and stateless persons with the rules established for them to enter and leave the Russian Federation, stay in the country and transit through its territory. Police officers, due to their professional duties, contact visitors who very often do not know Russian and are poorly versed in legal matters. In these situations, the police should show themselves as literate, educated people. Otherwise, disrespectful attitude and ignorance of the language of international communication seriously undermines in the eyes of foreigners not only the authority of Russian law enforcement agencies, but also the entire state.

Third, changes in the Russian education system, the process of globalization, and the country's entry into the European educational space imply the training of professionals who are able to work at the international level. At the same time, a foreign language becomes a means of professional and intercultural communication. University cadets have the opportunity to train at leading universities abroad. Employers place increased demands on university graduates and this makes it necessary to pay special attention to the language training of future specialists in the Ministry of Internal Affairs system. In general, it can be noted that changes in Russian society objectively affect the content of law enforcement activities carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the nature of the interaction of the internal affairs bodies with members of the public, the media and with various groups of the population. Thus, the lack of professional training and the level of general culture of police officers, which negatively affect the attitude of citizens towards them, become completely unacceptable [2].

The importance of foreign language skills has increased many times during the preparation for the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi in 2014. Employees of the internal affairs bodies provided security during the games, provided assistance to foreign citizens and tourists. Without knowing a foreign language, law enforcement officers would not only be unable to effectively perform their professional duties, but also to understand what foreign-speaking visitors, who were about a million people during the Olympic Games, are talking about.

All these factors determine the important place of learning a foreign language in the system of professional training of law enforcement specialists within the framework of a departmental university.

Training of graduates of higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the specialty 40.05.01. «Legal support of national security» is carried out on the basis of practice-oriented training, which allows combining fundamental knowledge with practical skills of professional activity.

The field of professional activity in the specialty 40.05.01. «Legal support of national security» includes the development and implementation of legal norms; ensuring the rule of law and order; security of the individual, society and the state, the fight against crimes and other offenses, the execution of sentences, legal training and education [3, p. 52].

The objects of professional activity of specialists are: events and actions of legal significance, public relations in the field of implementation of legal norms, legal support for national security, law and order.

The purpose of training in the specialty «Legal support of national security» is to provide high-quality training for competitive, tolerant and competent professionals with a high level of legal culture and legal awareness, fundamental knowledge in the field of law-making, law enforcement, expert advice, organizational and managerial, research and teaching activities that are in demand by the state and society. The basis for the content of training graduates of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, including, is the formation of an order of employers, reflecting the need of the regional labor market for specialists of a certain profile. Cadets study fundamental legal, branch legal and applied disciplines: theory of state and law, constitutional law, criminal law and criminal procedure, criminalistics, administrative law, civil law and civil procedure, labor law, financial law, business law, etc.

The discipline «Foreign language» in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs belongs to the subjects of the humanitarian cycle and the purpose of the course is to form the students' communicative competence, which means the ability to relate language means to specific areas, conditions and tasks of communication, as well as knowledge of the socio-cultural background that can allow using a foreign language in professional activities and for further self-education. The training has a practical orientation, which allows you to recreate real language situations in the classroom and reflect the logic of the specialist's actions. In the process of teaching a foreign language, along with educational goals, educational goals are also realized: expanding the horizons of cadets, increasing the level of their general culture and education, culture of thinking, communication and speech.

When learning a foreign language, there is not only the assimilation of linguistic knowledge and the study of regional information, but also the acquisition of the ability to inter-cultural interaction. This is especially important for future police officers, since their professional activities are carried out under conditions of legal coercion, which often leads to the creation of conflict situations. When teaching a foreign language, cross-cultural competence is formed, which ensures the readiness of future specialists for effective cross-cultural communication, as well as allows them to overcome cultural barriers, adequately and effectively interact with partners

belonging to other linguistic and ethno-cultural communities, select and use various strategies for contacting them, and cope with cross-cultural misunderstandings [4, p. 54].

Current socio-political and economic processes, general global trends in the development of higher education help to understand the importance of philological disciplines in professional non-philological education in a new way, their multidimensionality and diversity. The universality of language as a means of cognition implies the realization of its applied nature, the coupling of linguistic knowledge with the disciplines of professional training. Several parties are involved in the education process, each of which has its own generalized goals. The generalized goal of the teacher is to develop a course and organize profile-oriented training taking into account the needs of cadets, to provide them with methodological assistance in studying the subject and to create conditions for the successful achievement of training goals [1, p. 19].

Profiling of foreign language teaching at the University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should be carried out in several areas. The most important are the work on professionally-oriented texts, the study of special topics for the development of oral speech skills in the field of professional activity, the study of the minimum dictionary, the assimilation of basic grammatical structures based on legal vocabulary, the creation of special educational and methodological manuals that provide the study of professionally-oriented material [2, p. 35].

In addition, it should be remembered that the discipline «Foreign language», having its own laws, stands out from the list of other disciplines in that it not only and not so much provides knowledge, but can also influence the formation of personality. Each lesson in a foreign language is a practice of interaction between two cultures; each foreign word is based on the national consciousness of the idea of the world. In this regard, it should be noted that simply overcoming the language barrier is not enough for effective communication between representatives of law enforcement agencies of different countries. It is also necessary to overcome the barrier that separates the two cultures, not forgetting that the native speaker of the language and culture itself has specific features. Studying the world of a native speaker helps to understand the features of his speech, additional semantic loads, and political, cultural, and historical connotations of language and speech units. To actively use the language as a means of communication, it is not enough to know the meanings of words and the rules of grammar. It is necessary to know when to say, how and to whom, with whom, where, as well as how a given meaning or concept, a given subject of thought lives in the reality of the world of the language being studied.

The linguistic and cultural aspect of training, taking into account the profile of the university, increases the motivation of training and contributes to the implementation of educational and educational tasks [1, p. 18].

Training in the discipline «Foreign language» in the Far Eastern Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in all areas of training is built in accordance with the main types and tasks of the professional activity of the future specialist. The content of the course is reflected in the topic: «Personal Data», «Description of Appearance», «I am a Future Police Officer», «Legal Professions», «Far Eastern Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia», «UK Police», «US Police», «Russian Police», «Operational Search Activities», «Crime Prevention», «Work of an Investigator», «Material Evidence», «Fingerprinting», «Road Safety Police», «Criminal Law and Types of Crimes», «US FBI: Structure, Goals and Objectives» and others.

The main types of classroom work of cadets studying in the specialty 40.05.01 «Legal support of national security» are practical classes in English. In order to increase the practical orientation of teaching foreign languages, the teachers of the department use active teaching techniques and methods: role-playing games, problem situations, discussions, project methods, multimedia tools. They, as practice shows, significantly increase the interest of cadets in learning a foreign language, since they contribute to the replacement of the natural language environment. Teachers of the department develop presentations on topics, test tasks, and create a video library on legal topics.

Joint activities of teachers and cadets are carried out through thematic Olympiads, quizzes, competitions of cadet scientific papers and conferences. In the process of conducting such events, the students' communicative competence is formed in both general and professional spheres of communication.

To help cadets, teachers of the department regularly create new textbooks and collections of texts for extracurricular reading. In the past academic year, the training and practical manual «Legal Support of National Security» was published, designed to develop the skills of abstracting and annotating English scientific and popular scientific legal texts for full-time cadets and adjuncts.

In general, the main task of teaching a foreign language at a law school is to increase the practical orientation of training future law enforcement professionals who are able to work with both citizens of the Russian Federation and foreigners, including at the international level. It is important to note that the need for knowledge of foreign languages is recognized by the cadets themselves. Thus, language training in the context of professional activity makes it possible to actualize the personal meanings and functions of a foreign language in the intercultural and interpersonal communication of professional lawyers.

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Н. Ю. Лукашева

**Педагогические условия языковой профессиональной подготовки курсантов в рамках специальности «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности»**

Современные социально-политические процессы, общемировые тенденции развития высшего образования помогают по-новому понять значение филологических дисциплин в профессиональном нефилологическом образовании. В статье подчеркивается, что сотрудник полиции должен быть не только профессионалом своего дела, но и человеком, ориентирующимся в других сферах общественной деятельности, политической системе, культурном опыте и т. д. При изучении иностранного языка не только происходит усвоение лингвистических знаний и изучение региональной информации, но и приобретение способности к межкультурному взаимодействию. Это особенно важно для будущих сотрудников полиции, так как их профессиональная деятельность осуществляется в условиях правового принуждения, что нередко приводит к созданию конфликтных ситуаций.